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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. POLLOCK AND THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

DETAILED REPLIES BY THE GOVERNOR.

NEW TOBACCO DUTIES.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIWAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATELAIN, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUE, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee held on July 27th and it was adopted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, also laid upon the table the Medical and Sanitary reports for the year 1915, the report of the Director of Education for 1915, and a diagram of the low level dam under construction at Tylam Tuk, showing the progress up to June 30th, 1916.

FINANCE.

By command of H.E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 18 to 19, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 5, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

NURSING SISTERS IN THE F.M.S.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following correspondence regarding the supply of Nursing Sisters in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States:—

Extract from a letter from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hongkong, dated the 14th July, 1916:—

"I have only managed to obtain one nurse since war and we have had three in order for some long time past. We get all our nurses through the Colonial Nursing Association except four. These we promote from amongst the probationers. Certainly two of these four are our very best nurses and especially so on account of knowing the languages."

Extract from a letter from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Federated Malay States, to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Hongkong, dated the 13th July, 1916:—

"We are not getting nurses from England to fill our vacancies. We have been very hard pressed indeed lately. Help was given by the resignation of a nurse belonging to a private association who was taken over."

From the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore:—

20th July, 1916.

Sir,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform me what is the number of Sisters which the Government of the Federated Malay States has been able to engage (a) through the Colonial Nursing Association or (b) otherwise for service in Government Hospitals in the Straits Settlements since the outbreak of war, and the date upon which each of the Sisters, if any, was engaged.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

From the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, to the Under Secretary, Federated Malay States:—

20th July, 1916.

Sir,—I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform me what is the number of Sisters which the Government of the Federated Malay States has been able to engage (a) through the Colonial Nursing Association or (b) otherwise for service in Government Hospitals in the Federated Malay States since the outbreak of war, and the date upon which each of the Sisters, if any, was engaged.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

NEW TOBACCO DUTIES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed the following resolution under Section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916:—"Resolved that the duties imposed on tobacco under Section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916, shall cease to be payable as from the 28th day of July, 1916, and that the following duties shall be substituted therefor:—

(a)—Cigars valued at not less than \$2.20 per lb. and snuff of whatever value—\$1.50 per lb.
(b)—Cigars valued at less than \$2.20 per lb. and not less than \$1.00 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.
(c)—Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than \$1.00 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.

(d)—Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.00 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.
(e)—Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than 60 cents per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.
(f)—Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for—\$0.10 per lb."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—As was not unnatural in a free port, when we came to deal with the taxing of an article like tobacco we were working, more or less, in the dark. Therefore, it is not surprising—and I think hon. members will agree it is not surprising—that we should have had to modify the rates of duty. The reasons for the modification are that we laid, inadvertently, too heavy a hand on the cheapest form of cigarettes, and these new duties are designed, and have indeed, I believe, given satisfaction to those interested in the matter, in removing that rather severe penalty on the smoke of the Chinese coolie. I now beg to move that the resolution which has been proposed and seconded be adopted. The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO HON. MR. POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK then put the following questions standing in his name:—

1.—Is the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for

(i) The accuracy of the statements of fact which are contained in the answers to my questions in Council concerning Government Hospital matters, and also for

(ii) Recommending to the Government the number of Sisters which is necessary for the efficient working of the Government Hospitals, without imposing undue strain or work on the Sisters, and also for

(iii) Informing the Government in good time beforehand that Sisters will be completing their 4 years' term of service in the Colony, so that steps may be taken, in plenty of time in advance, to insure that, so far as possible, Sisters shall be able to take long leave on the expiration of their 4 years' term of service in the Colony?

2.—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer know, when the Estimates for the Government Staff at the Hospitals for 1916 were prepared:—

(1) That Sisters Craddock, Bone and Astin had recently resigned from the Service, and had not been replaced; and

(2) That Sisters Everingham and Wood would shortly be completing their 3 years' term of service with the Government; and

(3) That Sister Millington would be retiring from the Service in 1916, and that the following Sisters would, during the course of 1916, complete their 4 years' term of service in the Colony, namely, Sisters Gorman, Barlow, Barrow, Kelsey, and Sloan?

If the Principal Civil Medical Officer knew the above facts, did he communicate them or some and if so which of them to the Government?

3.—Is the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for the fact that the Notes appended to the Estimates for 1916 fail to disclose the fact that, in addition to the reduction of 2 Sisters in the Staff, to be replaced by 3 Probationer Dressers (which is noted in footnote (6) on page 51 of those Estimates) there is also a reduction of a third Sister, as compared with the Estimates for 1915, such reduction occurring under the following sub-heading of the Estimates, namely, "Kennedy Town Hospital"?

Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer point out to the Government, and, if so, when, that the Estimates for 1916 provided for a reduction of 3 Sisters in the Government Nursing Staff, as compared with the Estimates for 1915?

4.—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer recommend to the Government that, for the year 1916, 3 Probationer Dressers should be employed at the Government Civil Hospital instead of 2 Sisters? If the answer to the above question is in the negative, what Government Officer is responsible for the making of such suggestion?

5.—Is it not the fact that on the 28th October last, the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, speaking in Council on behalf of the Unofficial Members, expressed their opposition to the substitution of 6 Probationer Dressers for 2 Nurses?

6.—For what period of time are such Probationer Dressers engaged? Are they not constantly changing? Does not the Blue Book for 1915 (at pages 134-6) contain the following Record with regard to Probationer Dressers, at the Government Civil Hospital, who were engaged to take the place of the said 2 Sisters, namely:—

PROBATIONER DRESSERS.
Li King-po, appointed 1st July.
Chan Wang-shang, appointed 1st July, resigned 31st August.
Wong Tak, appointed 1st September, resigned 15th October.
Chan Fuk-foi, appointed 16th October.
Chan Chuen, appointed 1st July, resigned 31st October.
Leung Ying, appointed 1st November.
Chan Hoi-chuen, appointed 1st July, resigned same date.
Tsang Put-ting, appointed 6th July, resigned 15th December.
Kwok Po-sum, appointed 16th December.

Li Shu-nam, appointed 1st July, resigned 30th September.
Benjamin Young, appointed 1st October.
Chan Man-chung, appointed 1st July, resigned same date.
Cheuk Sui-bun, appointed 9th July.

7.—With reference to that part of the statement made by the Government, in answer to my question 3 (i) at the last meeting of the Council, which reads as follows:—

"The Staff was increased, and it is considered that the present establishment, when at full strength, is ample for purposes of granting customary leave of absence," will the Government state

(i) For how many months such increase of Staff was in force, and also

(ii) Whether it is not the fact that, on the date of the last meeting of the Council, when the above answer was given, out of the 14 Sisters on the Government Nursing Staff, 2 Sisters on the Estimates for 1916 (exclusive of the 2 Sisters on the Private Nursing Staff) there were 7 Sisters only in the Colony then available for duty, of whom 3 had then already completed 4 years of Service?

8.—With reference to the following portion of the answer given to my question 2 at the last meeting of Council, namely:—

"During the period January, 1913, to June, 1916, inclusive the Nursing Staff in the Colony has been below the number borne on the Estimates during 2 months. It has been equal to or in excess of that number during 30 months."

(i) When did the period or periods of time occur, making up the said 12 months during which the Government admits that the Nursing Staff in the Colony has been below the number borne on the Estimates? And will the Government state by how many during each of such periods such Nursing Staff has been below the number on the Estimates?

(ii) When did the period or periods of time, in the said 30 months, occur during which the Nursing Staff was alleged by the Government to have been in excess of the numbers borne on the Estimates, and by how many the Nursing Staff was in excess of the numbers on the Estimates during any and what portion of such period or periods?

(iii) When did the period or periods of time in the said 30 months occur during which the Government alleges that the Nursing Staff was equal to the numbers borne on the Estimates?

(iv) For how many months and during what months of what years, during the said period January, 1913, to June, 1916, was the same Sister attending to maternity cases at the same time as she was attending to other cases in either A or B Block? Is it admitted by the Government that such a course of procedure was undesirable? Was not such a course of procedure owing to a shortage of Sisters available for nursing duty?

(v) Is it not the fact that during the said period January, 1913, to June, 1916, the Staff of Sisters available for duty was so short that different Sisters were obliged at different times to go on duty, when they were so seriously indisposed as to be unfit for taking duty by reason of their suffering severely from diphtheria, gallstones, boils, acute sore throat, and dysentery?

9.—With reference to the following part of the answer to my question 5 at the last meeting of Council, namely:—

"For 10 years past one Sister has supervised the nursing on two floors in a similar manner."

is it not the fact that for several, and, if so, for how many and what months during the said period January, 1913, to June, 1916, inclusive there has been one Sister on duty on each floor of A Block, during morning and afternoon duty?

10.—With reference to the following part of the answer to my question 5 at the last meeting of Council, namely:—

"There are 48 beds in the four public wards in A Block. The number of occupied beds in A Block, including the Private Wards, averaged during April, May, and June 27.2, 30.3, and 33.1 respectively."

is it not the fact that the work is yet harder for the Sister in B Block than for the Sister in A Block, owing to the constant stream of patients coming in and out of that Block and owing to their being more patients to attend to? Will the Government state how many beds there are in B Block, including the beds in the Private Wards, and what was the average number of beds occupied in B Block, including the Private Wards, during each of the months April, May, June, July, August, and September for each of the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, and during April, May, and June, 1916, respectively?

11.—With reference to the statement made in answer to my question 4 at the last meeting of Council, as follows:—

"It is not the case that short leave, granted to Sisters has to be taken outside of the Colony."

Has any Rule or Regulation ever been made to such effect, and, if so, when was it made, and has any such Rule or Regulation ever been notified to the Sisters, and, if so, when?

12.—Are there not now 2 Chinese Ward-masters employed at the Government Civil Hospital in the place of 2 European Ward-masters?

13.—Was there not for some months, and, if so, during what months, in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, a shortage of drugs and disinfectants in the Government Civil Hospital? Is not the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for the ordering of a sufficient quantity of drugs and disinfectants for use in the Government Hospitals?

14.—Is not the clothing of Asiatic patients in the Government Civil Hospital changed only once a week? Has not the Principal Civil Medical Officer sent round Minutes to the Sisters, urging that the Washing Bill should be kept as low as possible? Is it not the fact that Sisters have experienced a difficulty in procuring sufficient clean clothing and clean bedding for the patients in the said Hospital?

HIS EXCELLENCY replied as follows:—

1.—(i) (ii). The Government takes the responsibility for the accuracy of statements of fact; it also takes the responsibility for providing a sufficient staff for the efficient working of the Government Hospitals.

2.—(iii). The Government is responsible for the making of the necessary arrangements to enable Sisters to take long leave. Sisters, in common with all other Officers in the Service, are required to give nine months' notice of their intention to apply for long leave, "in order," to quote the regulation, "that suitable arrangements for the Public Service as a whole may be devised."

3.—The resignations of Sisters Craddock, Bone, and Astin were received by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in May, 1915, and were immediately reported by him to the Government.

(ii). The question of filling the vacancies, which would occur on the retirement of Sisters Everingham and Wood after their probationary period, was referred by the Principal Civil Medical Officer to the Government in June, 1915.

(iii) (a). At the date when the Estimates for 1916 were prepared there were grounds for anticipating that Sister Millington would remain in the Service until the end of the war. Miss Millington decided in October that she would retire in April or May, 1916, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer reported to this effect forthwith, asking that immediate steps might be taken to fill the prospective vacancy.

(b). The Principal Civil Medical Officer reported on the 11th, August, 1915, that Sisters Gorman and Barlow wished to take long leave early in 1916. He at the same time stated that three other Sisters would complete a period of four years' service in 1916. In the summer of 1915 Dr. Johnson put very fully and clearly before the Government the necessity for making provision for the filling of vacancies and the grant of long leave.

4.—The honorable member is apparently under a misapprehension. In the Estimates provision was made under "Kennedy Town Hospital" for two Sisters, one on a dollar and one on a sterling salary. The 1915 and 1916 Estimates provide for two Sisters, both on a sterling salary; but the 1915 Estimates show also, under the 1914 column, the dollar salary which lapsed at the end of 1914.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—That is not so. HIS EXCELLENCY proceeded:—

5.—It was suggested by the Colonial Secretary that a system of Chinese dressers, on the lines of a system of native dressers which had worked most satisfactorily in hospitals for Asiatic patients in the Federated Malay States, should be given a trial in the Asiatic wards of the Government Civil Hospital.

6.—This is the case. The late Mr. Hewitt said that "probationer dressers, although they are very useful, cannot possibly take the place of Nurses." This Government on the other hand is of the opinion that properly trained dressers can and should take over a large part of the duties of European Nurses in wards for Asiatic patients. Arrangements have recently been made for Japanese Staff Nurses and probationer Nurses to take charge of the Asiatic wards in B Block at the Government Civil Hospital.

7.—Probationer dressers are engaged on a probationary period of six years. They are required to pass an examination at the end of the first, second, third, and sixth years. The Blue Book record of changes in the Staff of dressers is correct. Great difficulty was at first experienced in engaging a suitable class of man, but now that the system is better understood, it is hoped that better material will become available.

8.—(i) The Staff of Nursing Sisters was increased in November, 1914. It was at full strength up to and including May, 1915.

(ii). Out of the fourteen Sisters shown in the Estimates for 1916 eight were in the Colony available for duty at the date mentioned. At that date they had the temporary assistance of four ladies, one fully and three partially trained. Of the eight Sisters referred to three had completed four years' service. Of these one has now gone on leave and the remaining two propose to sail on the 9th and 30th August respectively.

9.—(i) (ii) (iii). The words "The Nursing Staff in the Colony" in the reply to the second question put by the honorable member on the last occasion should have been "The Nursing Staff employed by the Colony." The mistake, which arose through the misreading of a return furnished from the Government Civil Hospital, is regretted. The exact position is as follows:—Throughout 1915 and 1914 provision was made in the Estimates for fifteen Sisters. From January to June, 1913, fifteen Sisters were in the employment of the Government and two of these were on leave. From July to October, 1913, fifteen Sisters were employed of whom one was on leave. In November, 1913, sixteen Sisters were employed of whom one was on leave. From December, 1913, to June, 1914, fifteen Sisters were employed, of whom one was on leave. In July and September, 1914, sixteen Sisters were employed of whom one was on leave. In August, 1914, fifteen Sisters were employed, of whom one was on leave. In October, 1914, fifteen Sisters were in the Colony. In November and December, 1914, eighteen Sisters were in the Colony. In 1915 provision was made for eighteen Sisters. Eighteen were in the Colony from January to May; seventeen were employed and were in the Colony in June; fifteen were employed and were in the Colony from July to September; and fifteen were employed, one of whom was on leave, from October to December. In 1916 provision was made for sixteen Sisters. In January sixteen were employed, of whom one was on leave. In February and March fourteen were employed, of whom one was on leave. In April and May thirteen were employed of whom two were on leave. In June twelve were employed of whom two were on leave.

(iv). There is no record of the Maternity Hospital being separated from the general hospital until August, 1915, when a Sister was temporarily engaged to take charge of the maternity hospital. She was assisted by a probationer nurse, or by one of the Private Nursing Staff when available. A Sister on duty in the General Hospital continued to take charge of the maternity cases at night. From October, 1914, the Maternity Hospital has been entirely

3 p.m.—Auction of Office Furniture, etc., at
Sales-Room, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
Saturday, 12th August.—
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SUNDAY, August 6th, the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be DISCONTINUED from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be continued.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916. [970]

HONGKONG R.P. BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Association will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on the 2nd instant, Resolutions were passed to the following effect:

(a) That the Association be dissolved.
(b) That the monies collected by public subscription for the erection of a Hall for the Boy Scouts be invested in War Funds until the conclusion of War, when an effort will be made to collect the balance necessary to erect a Hall and to revive the Association.

This step has become necessary in consequence of the fact that at least \$1,000.00 is still required for the erection of a Hall and, even if this amount could be raised, difficulties have arisen in connection with a site which make it undesirable to proceed at present.

Meanwhile the debts incurred or adopted by the Association will be paid out of the interest which has accrued on this course.

It is earnestly hoped that this course will meet with the approval of all who so generously subscribed.

The St. Joseph's College Troop and the Kowloon Troop will continue to carry on as Independent Troops under District Scout-Master Edwards and a Commissioner to be appointed by the English Association.

A. M. PRESTON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916. [971]

E. & A. S. S. CO., LTD.

THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS"

will be despatched from Hongkong TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th August, direct for MOJI and KOBE.

For further particulars as to Passage, etc., apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. [972]

PANAMA-PAACIFIC EAST LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"HOWICK HALL"

Captain G. E. Hall, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th Aug. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and a Bill of Lading, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916. [973]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NORE"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd Aug. 1916 FROM LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out. Bills of Lading and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

The vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, etc., ex "Moolan". Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GORDON and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916. [974]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 25th Feb. 1916.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 7th instant. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [965]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. PERCY JAMES FALCONER a Partner in my Business of SHIP, FREIGHT, and GENERAL BROKER. The Business will from this date be carried on under the name and style of RAY and FALCONER. E. H. RAY. Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [960]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion. Entrance fee, 2s each player, to be paid "Tadpole" at time of entry. Half the entrance fees will be given to the TORACCO FUND. Entries close 7th August. Hongkong, 27th July, 1916. [944]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGHART, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [962]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., within the Building, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, formerly the premises of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank.

The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises, As follows:—

Four Large Fire-Proof Safes Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Book-cases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.

TERMS—Cash. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [967]

NOTICE.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Auction Sale of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY belonging to the above Bank advertised to be held by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1916, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

The Auction Sale of the OFFICE FURNITURE and EFFECTS on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said Bank will be held on the Bank premises on the above-mentioned date at 3 P.M.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [968]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON, PORT SAID, GENOA AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"

Captain G. Roger, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [969]

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.

Apply—THORESEN & Co. [963]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—WILKINSON & GRIST. 691

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. 665

TO LET.

From 1st May. OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [518]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road. Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. [500]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villa, Kowloon. Apply to—ARMATTON V. APGAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. [511]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [522]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, RAUTER, BROCKHOLM & Co. [572]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road. OFFICES in Kian's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon. THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. [692]

TO LET.

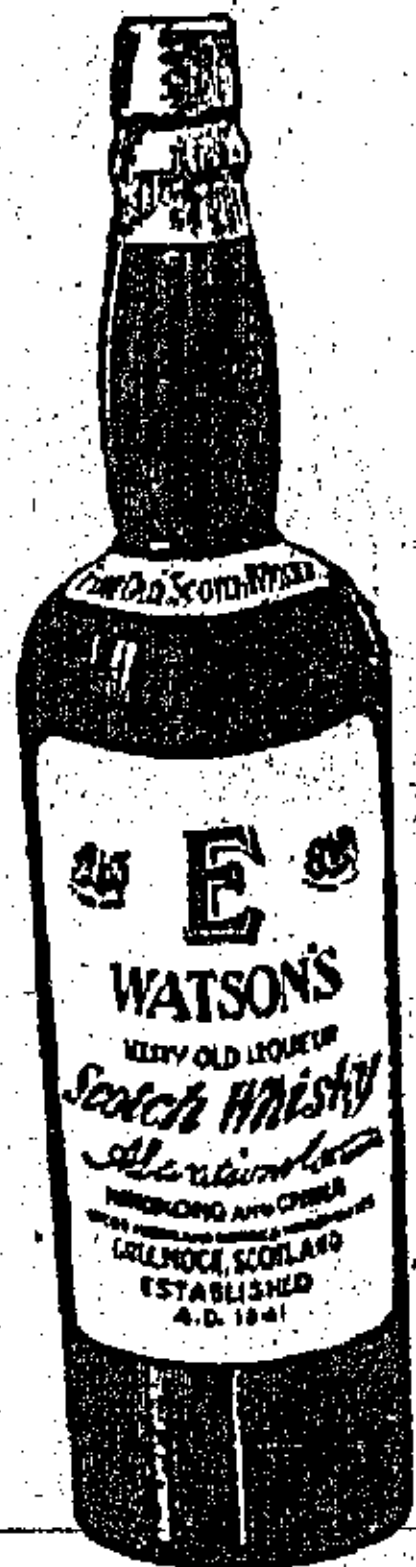
NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP. No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN. "ROSEBATH" No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, THE PEAK, Unfurnished. 4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK. KELLY CREST, 66, PEAK. "WOODBURY" No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916. "GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak. "HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 8, BELLIOUS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street, No. 4, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished. Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 35

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH.



DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR

WELL MATURED

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 516.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4TH AUGUST, 1916.

THE END OF THE SECOND ACT OF THE DRAMA.

TO-DAY is the second anniversary of Great Britain's participation in the great war which was inflicted upon the world on August 1st, 1914, by the inordinate ambition and arrogance of Germany, and it finds us, in common with our Allies, more resolute and confident than ever. Our resolution has been strengthened by the conviction, which now amounts to a certainty, that it is only by the complete destruction of Prussian militarism that the blessings of civilisation can be assured to us and that the different nations of Europe can hope to pursue in peace their own ideals of life and Government. Our eyes have been rudely opened to the sinister designs which Germany secretly harboured against her neighbours for so many years until the moment should seem ripe for their execution, and we know from bitter experience the extremities to which she is prepared to go in order to attain her ends. To devilish ingenuity in the preparation of scientific devices for scattering death and destruction broadcast she has added a callous contempt for all the rules of civilised warfare. The rape of Belgium has been followed during the past twelve months by the violation of Serbia and Montenegro, and in each case the unfortunate civilian populations of the invaded territories have been the victims of the grossest brutality. Even prisoners of war have been shamefully ill-treated in the German camps. Cold-blooded piracy on the seas, which has not scrupled to sink hospital ships and its counterpart on land in the wholesale executions of non-combatants and the judicial murders of the Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt. It is impossible for any self-respecting nation to seek satisfaction for these atrocities in reprisals, for the Germans,

unrestrained by any law, human or divine, may always be trusted to out-Herod Herod and to go from one excess to another. But though punishment may have to be deferred the long catalogue of crimes will not be forgotten. "When the time arrives," said the PREMIER only a few days ago, "the Government are determined to bring the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever their position, to justice." Happily there are not wanting signs that the day of judgment is dawning. Russia has recovered from the reverses which she suffered at this time last year and is now inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy in Asia Minor, the Bukovina, and Poland. On the Western front, too, the offensive has passed into the hands of the Allies, whose troops are fighting with superb courage and determination against the gradually attenuated German lines. Verdun still bids defiance to the foe after an assault of unparalleled fury, which has lasted nearly six months and has cost the attackers some hundreds of thousands of men. Though we have had to lament the failure of our efforts in Gallipoli, the surrender of General Townshend's garrison at Kut to a vastly superior investing force after a gallant and protracted defence, and the untimely end of Lord Kitchener while on his way to Russia, we have good reason to rejoice that the magnificent achievements of Admiral Jellicoe's Fleet of Jutland have confirmed us in the command of the sea. The misfortunes which we have suffered will not affect the ultimate issue of the struggle; indeed, they will only serve to deepen our determination to shrink from no sacrifice that may be necessary to crown our arms with success. An unmistakable indication of the temper of the British nation was recently afforded by the readiness with which conscription was accepted. With an undiminished force of men at our disposal and an adequate supply of munitions it can only be a matter of time before the Central Powers are driven across their frontiers by the relentless pressure of the Allies' lines. Then, deprived of the means of levying tribute upon the territories now in their occupation and unable to delude their people with fairy tales of victories, those who engineered this terrible upheaval will no longer be in a position to postpone the inevitable consequences of their crimes. We hope that such a consummation may be reached before this date comes round again next year, but if it should be deferred our resolution will not waver, for this is not merely a war of nations; it is a war of conflicting ideals, and it must be fought to a finish until Principle triumphs over expediency and Right is restored to the throne which Might has temporarily usurped.

Mr. C. E. Gauss has assumed charge of the U.S. Consulate-General in Tientsin.

A ship's surgeon named Tippen, of the s.s. *Agamemnon*, has reported to the Police that some person has stolen a gold watch and chain valued at \$65 out of his jacket pocket when it was hanging inside his cabin.

Among the local residents who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Asia* were Sir William and Lady Rees Davies, Dr. W. M. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pentreath, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. T. E. Pearce.

The successor to Rear-Admiral Anstruther, C.M.G., Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Asia*. He was accompanied by his wife. During the voyage from Vancouver, Mrs. Sandeman met with an accident which resulted in the breaking of a leg, and on arrival in Hongkong she was conveyed to her home on an ambulance.

The route to be taken by the Special Police Reserve this evening will be from Statue Square along Connaught Road (Praya) to the Post Office, Des Voeux Road to the Fire Station, Queen's Road and Garden Road to the Volunteer Headquarters. Here light refreshments and cigarettes will be provided by the Happy Retreat proprietors and by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. respectively.

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SERIOUS SITUATION IN CANTON

CASUALTIES ON THE SHAMEN.

HEAVY FIGHTING PROCEEDING.

So close is the fighting which is taking place at Canton to the Shamien that shots are continually finding their way into the Settlement, and up to date, in addition to the injuries sustained by Reiss & Co.'s watchman, four coolies have been shot and are not expected to recover.

For two whole days and nights now a great fight has been waged at Shek-wei-tong, and it is as a result of this fighting, which is taking place only half a mile from the Shamien, that the inhabitants of the Settlement are becoming alarmed at the haphazard manner in which shots from the opposing forces find their way into the Settlement.

The skipper of a Canton boat which arrived in Hongkong yesterday informed a *Daily Press* representative that there was a furious fusillade of rifle shots throughout the night, along with shell and shrapnel. The noise made by the firing he likened to Chinatown at Chinese New Year time when the crackers are being fired. Tens of thousands of shots, he said, must have been exchanged during the night, the fusillade passing up and down the wharf, thus indicating that the fighting was fluctuating considerably. Many bullets fell into the French Concession and some even passed over the Shamien and fell into the water, passing over the river-boats which were moored at the wharves. Numerous corpses have been seen floating in the river, indicating the manner in which the killed on either side are disposed of.

When this skipper left Canton heavy fighting was still proceeding at Shek-wei-tong, shots were falling at intervals on to the Shamien, the inhabitants of which move about very warily.

Yesterday morning the Canton boats proceeding down the river met the "fleet" commanded by Shum Chun-hsun, at Hamilton Creek, the fleet consisting of the two double-funnelled-river cruisers, the *Kong Tai* and *Kong Ka*, two small gunboats and two very fast launches, the *Sun Yat* and *Tong Yee*, which had also been fitted up with guns, while General Lung's fleet was watching very anxiously at the Macao fort. The wireless was working furiously all the while. This movement of ships indicates the possibility of an attack upon Canton from the South by possibly a number of men who would be landed at Honam, as several bodies of soldiers, on board steam launches, were seen moving up the Hamilton Creek.

It would seem that up to the present nothing of a decisive nature has resulted from the battle which is being waged at Shek-wei-tong. The general opinion seems to be that Shum Chun-hsun's army is bound to get through sooner or later, while on the other side it is contended that General Lung, acting on the defensive, will be able to hold out indefinitely. Whatever the result, the situation is becoming increasingly serious, thousands of refugees are arriving in Hongkong, and many of these are homeless. These people are of the opinion that Lung cannot hold out much longer and they have left before the fighting is carried into the City itself.

Shamien people, also, are somewhat surprised that the intervention of the British Consul should have met with such scant respect. It seems that certain promises were made to him by the leaders of the opposing forces, but that these were broken almost as soon as they were made.

At the time of writing the fight is still being waged within half a mile of the Shamien, there is nothing to indicate which side is gaining the advantage, and shots are repeatedly finding their way into the Settlement.

BOGUS POLICE RESERVE.

CHINESE SCHOLAR'S ESCAPE.

A Chinese schoolboy who has been studying at Queen's College was charged before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with being in possession of a police truncheon and with masquerading as a constable.

On Tuesday defendant was seen near the Canton boats by Police Reserve constable 204. He had a truncheon, which he was using to regulate the coolie traffic. He was asked if he was a Police Reserve, and at first said he was, but a little later said that he was not, but wished he were. He was taken to Mr. Jenkins (A.S.P., R.), and it was ascertained that he had played the same game the previous day. He had in his possession a truncheon and a pair of police trousers. He had also a police paper, properly filled up as though he were a constable, so that he could produce it if he were challenged.

The charge of being in possession of the truncheon was withdrawn, and, on the second charge a fine of \$10 was imposed.

B

THE WAR.

FRENCH SCORE SUCCESSES.

TRENCHES AND MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

ZEPPELINS RETURN TO ENGLAND.

CASEMENT EXPIATES HIS TREASON.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

London, August 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—Further progress has been made to the east of Pozieres. Fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress here. Hostile counter-attacks against our new trenches to the west of Highwood failed to get through our artillery barrage.

ARTILLERY AND FLYING CORPS CO-OPERATE.

London, August 3rd.

General Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—The situation is unchanged. The enemy artillery has been active at Trone's Wood. Otherwise the day has been comparatively quiet.

Our artillery, during the past twenty-four hours, in co-operation with the Flying Corps, has destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt and gun emplacements at other parts of the front. A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back, one being killed and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combat.

GERMANY'S MAN-POWER.

RESERVES BEING USED UP.

London, August 3rd.

A French Army Bulletin gives an exhaustive account of the British offensive. It emphasises that the Germans are using up their reserves, being compelled to put into action twelve Divisions which would have been resting otherwise. An extra Division daily is necessary to resist the British, whose man-power is only beginning to be exerted.

STRONG ENEMY POSITION CARRIED.

VIOLENT FIGHTING AND HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

Paris, August 2nd.

A *communiqué* states:—We carried a strong enemy position between Bois de Hen and Moncu farm, and occupied a trench north-west of Deniscourt, in the region of Estrees, taking prisoners.

There has been violent fighting on the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois front, and as far as the south of Damloup. After a series of fruitless attacks, some of which were accompanied by poison-gas, the enemy gained a little ground at Bois de Vaux, Chapitre and Chenois. Elsewhere, all his attempts were repulsed.

During the actions, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses, we made prisoners of one hundred.

TRENCHES CAPTURED.

EIGHT HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

Paris, August 3rd.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been no infantry action north of the Somme.

Two enemy counter-attacks on a trench at Doniscourt, south of the Somme, were repulsed.

We made several *cachet* attacks on the right of the Meuse from the river to the south of Fleury.

We captured several trenches at strong points.

We captured 800 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

We repulsed one counter-attack with bombs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL FIGHTS ON THE SOMME.

SEVERE GERMAN LOSSES.

Paris, August 2nd.

A *communiqué* states:—There have been thirty-three aerial fights over the enemy lines on the Somme. A German aeroplane was felled, a few and fourteen others were seriously damaged and obliged to descend headlong into their own lines.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY RETALIATES.

SUBMARINE WORKS DAMAGED.

Rome, August 2nd.

An Italian *communiqué* states:—A strong enemy attack on Monte Cimone was defeated with very heavy losses.

In retaliation for enemy aircraft attacking Italian open towns, an Italian air-squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works at Fiume, which were greatly damaged and set on fire.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STANISLAU AND HALICZ THREATENED.

Petrograd, August 3rd.

The Russians have advanced ten miles towards Kovel since they crossed the Stokhod bend. Experts are confident that General Leeb will deal effectively with the German flank attacks north of the Kovel-Sarny Railway. The fighting in this region covers a five-mile front eight miles north of the railway, but the marshy country between the Stokhod and Turia rivers does not permit of rapid evolutions by masses of troops, and the scarcity of roads prevents the extensive employment of the German heavy artillery.

The Russian crossing of the Koropetz river in southern Galicia threatens Stanislaw and Halicz, besides further turning General Boehmer's forces from the south, while General Sakharoff's advance south-west of Brody has increased the predicament of both positions from the north.

GERMANS MOWED DOWN.

The *Times* correspondent with the Russian Headquarters on the Stokhod reports:—There is the most furious fighting everywhere. The Germans have been driven to desperation through losses in men and guns. They are ceaselessly counter-attacking and are pouring in fresh divisions, which are marched from the trains to the battlefields, where they are mowed down by the Russian fire. All their attacks were repulsed. There is a continuous cannonade day and night. The enemy's position on the Stokhod is of the strongest, and there are indications that the Germans will hold out to the last. The persistence of enemy airmen in bombing hospitals has enraged the Russians.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PANGANI OCCUPIED.

London, August 3rd.

Major-General Hoskins is clearing the country south of the Usambara Railway. The port of Pangani has been occupied, and minor columns are operating between the hills and the coast. We are pressing the enemy southwards. The British and Belgian forces based at the ports of Lake Victoria are progressing well.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

London, August 3rd.

It is officially announced that at 1.30 this morning a number of airships crossed over the East Coast at midnight.

Their objective has not yet been ascertained, as the raid is still proceeding.

Bombs have been dropped at various places.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LATER.

An official report states:—At 3.30 this morning six or seven airships apparently participated in a raid.

A considerable number of bombs were dropped on the Eastern and South-Eastern Counties.

There is no definite information.

No military damage is reported.

Many anti-aircraft guns were in action. It is reported that at least one airship was hit.

COMING ECONOMIC WAR.

RESOLVE OF THE ALLIES.

London, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, in opening a discussion on the resolutions adopted by the Paris Economic Conference, said the Conference was held to convince the enemy that the Allies were resolved to wage war with the same unity and determination economically as militarily. The war had opened their eyes to the full meaning of the German system of economic penetration and the use to which it could be put in war-time.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said it was necessary to prepare to combat the attack on Allied markets for which Germany was already organising her industries, and it was the duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use, and to prevent the German control of, the products of the Allied countries.

It was an essential condition of peace, said Mr. Asquith, that Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Northern France should be restored economically. The Board of Trade was engaged on a scheme to make us independent of enemy supplies of dyes, spelter, etc., while a scheme of research had been inaugurated by a strong committee under Lord Balfour of Burleigh for considering the commercial and industrial policy generally, which, it was proposed, should be subsequently discussed by the Imperial Conference, including India. Mr. Asquith emphasised that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

CENTRAL POWERS' FOOD SUPPLY.

HUNGER PANGS OF THE PEOPLE.

London, August 2nd.

A well-informed authority states that there is ample evidence that the food and other supplies of the Central Empires is diminishing daily, and, as a consequence, the rations are smaller.

Hundreds of captured letters speak of ceaseless anxiety in the endeavour to assuage the hunger pangs of the people, while travellers state that the best hotels are short of supplies and that even diplomats are finding it necessary to secure provisions from abroad. As an instance, the American Legation at Copenhagen is forwarding food to the Ambassador in Berlin and others are obtaining victuals from London.

There is widespread distress in the Dual Monarchy. The Vienna Municipality now feeds 54,000 monthly compared with 10,000 half a year ago.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

London, August 3rd.

The withdrawal of Clause 2 of the Government of India Bill was in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Joint-Committee, after hearing the statement of Mr. McLeod, who represented the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Any further legislation intended to remove administrative inconveniences arising from the moment of decision must now wait till after the war. It is regarded as certain that Indian opinion will be consulted before any such action is taken.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CASEMENT HANGED.

London, August 3rd.

Roger David Casement was hanged at nine o'clock this morning.

[Writing on Thursday, June 20th, the *London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian* said that speculation was turning on whether the sentence of death passed on Sir Roger Casement would be carried out. He is certainly the most interesting criminal of modern times, and he has managed, by his speeches and attitude at the trial, to draw the correspondent, to draw to himself a certain chivalrous sympathy even from the bitterly hostile onlookers, society women and so on, who crowded the Court during the last stages. A splendid fight was made for him, both on technical grounds—and here the constitutional lore of Professor Morgan was doubtless very useful—and on the contention that he was no more guilty of treason than the Ulster Volunteers and the Ulster leaders.

Neither line of defence could stand for a moment, and the verdict, for which there was overwhelming legal justification, had the support of ordinary common-sense people. To such Sir Roger Casement was a man who, in spite of great gifts and achievements, had betrayed many young Irishmen of promise to a bloody death. High chivalry and high motives could not wipe out this offence in the view of most people.

Sir Roger Casement bore himself with modesty and dignity in the great test at the Court. His long speech was a political manifesto addressed to Ireland and America, and ignored the damning fact that, whatever his motives might have been, it was Germany that stood to gain from his enterprise. The eloquence and occasional wit of this apologetic speech was a certain confusion of thought. The final scene when the judges put on their black caps will never be forgotten for its terror by anyone who was there. Sir Roger Casement was overwrought, but he bore himself with the calm of a man who had long since given up hope of life.

From a forensic point of view the triumph of the trial was Mr. Sullivan's great speech—a speech to which the Lord Chief Justice paid an unusually cordial tribute. It was a distinct misfortune to Roger Casement that Mr. Sullivan was so broken by his effort that he could not appear on the last day.

The rumour ran round very rapidly that the death sentence on Casement would be commuted. Theoretically the responsibility for deciding whether he should be reprieved or not rested upon Mr. Herbert Samuel as Home Secretary. When Mr. Asquith was Home Secretary, a political case occurred in which he had to advise the Crown what course to take in exercising the prerogative. It was then suggested that his action had been influenced by the Prime Minister of the day, and Mr. Asquith in a speech in the House of Commons repudiated the suggestion, and declared that he had not been influenced or controlled, and that he would have resisted any attempt to influence him. This may be the constitutional custom, but the fact is that the Prime Minister alone can take the responsibility of advising mercy. In a case like that of Casement it was not a question of justice or of domestic policy. It was a question of high political policy, and that could only be decided by the Prime Minister, who is the chief adviser of the Crown on this and every other question.

BRITISH PRISONERS-OF-WAR SHOT.

London, August 3rd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that two Irish prisoners-of-war have been shot at Limburg. One was alleged to have been drunk and had attacked the guard. Regarding the other the German Commandant refused to afford any information to the American diplomatic investigators.

Lord Newton pointed out that both had refused to join Casement.

'COLLISION.'

"CITY OF LAHORE"—"MONGARA."

London, August 3rd.

The steamer *City of Lahore*, from Rangoon, collided in the Downs with the British steamer *Mongara*.

The *City of Lahore's* forepeak is flooded.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

Toronto, August 3rd.

It is estimated that 500 have perished in the forest fires.

ENEMY COMMANDS REARRANGED.

Amsterdam, August 3rd.

It is officially announced in Berlin and Vienna that the command of the Armies in the Eastern front has been rearranged, in view of the Russian offensive.

With the assent of the Kaiser, who is at present on the Eastern front, General Hindenburg has been placed in command of the Austro-German allied armies, which have combined for uniform employment.

ARMY ACT AMENDMENT.

London, August 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George has given notice of an amendment to the Army Act, enabling civilians to sit on a court-martial which, according to the newspapers, will "investigate allegations against a high War Office official."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST-BELLUM TRADE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Liberal," in his last letter but one, asked for a Tariff Reform advocate to explain his idea of trade, and I was hoping one would reply.

He further remarked that some Tariff Reformers argue that Free Trade is right in theory but Tariff Reform is best in practice.

Personally, I consider that Free Trade is certainly best in theory, under favourable conditions and would be right in practice if only the practice were universal, giving equal opportunity to all nations.

Your correspondent further states that "Trade is not war. It is the very antithesis of war," and in this he appears to confuse actual trade with ideal trade. I have no hesitation in saying that under actual pre-war conditions many classes of trade were strikingly portrayed by your correspondent's simile, the "robbery of one man for the benefit of another." The military policy of Germany and her trade policy were similar in many respects. Diplomatic pressure, tariff walls, and Government subsidies were made use of to the fullest extent, and the war revealed to us a very sinister purpose, in the German control of the aniline dye industry, when it showed us that the huge dye factories could be converted into explosives factories of the highest efficiency with ease and despatch at the outbreak of war. I understand that the U.S.A. was, by means of a tariff wall, able to increase her coal output from 172,000,000 tons in 1905 to 449,000,000 tons in 1911, and that by 1913 this industry was so far developed that she was able to abandon her tariff wall in order to extend her export trade.

Would not a tax upon imported dyes have tended to foster the home production of dyes, seeing that enormous supplies of raw material were at our hand? Further, is it not conceivable that industrial preparedness in a few more similar lines would have so strengthened the hands of our diplomats as to have made Germany scared to pursue her bellicose intentions, and thus have averted the war?

I can quite follow "A Liberal" when he says "The desire for a self-supporting nation, like the desire for a self-supporting man, leads backwards," and I admire him for his altruistic principles. We have, however, become involved in a horrible war and should (had it not been for the protection of our Navy) have been "in the soup" before this.

Our navy, then, whilst being a fighting machine and wrong from an altruistic standpoint, has beyond all doubt saved our nation from becoming a vassal of Germany. Further, "A Liberal" will, perhaps, concede that a nation, which is more or less self-supporting, is on a more favourable war footing than one which is not self-supporting, and would, in consequence, be less liable to coercion or attack.

Patriotic British subjects, whether they be Liberal or Conservative, should see to it that we do not lack in future those legislative measures which will so adjust our trade and industries as to lend material aid to the defence of the realm. If, with this object in view, Tariff Reform be indicated, as it seems to be, it should not be opposed by the Liberal party, and, if, on the other hand, Free Traders have another method, which they consider a better one, by all means let us have it fully explained.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1916.

PETITION BY JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAI.

A petition, of which the following is a translation, has been addressed by the Japanese Residents' Association to their national authorities in Shanghai.

The unfortunate incident which occurred in North Szechuen Road Extension on May 2nd, when armed Chinese policemen "intruded" into the Settlement and fired indiscriminately on passers-by and into houses, thereby causing casualties to several persons, amongst whom one Japanese was killed and four others more or less seriously wounded, is a most serious and grievous affair. We are fully confident that the necessary steps are being taken towards obtaining due compensation for the dead and wounded, and for severe punishment of the culprits, reprimand of responsible officials and public apology by the directing authority.

The present condition of affairs creates an extremely unsafe and dangerous feeling, and the following measures are considered very necessary to be taken for the protection of life and property in the Settlement, and we earnestly request that the proper authorities may be approached and conferred with upon the subject.

(1.)—To have the Settlement Extension scheme ratified and carried into effect as soon as possible.

(2.)—To arrange to employ a number of competent Japanese as municipal police.

(3.)—To prohibit the carrying of arms by the Chinese police in the territory immediately adjoining the foreign Settlement.

(4.)—To maintain more efficient and effective police force in the districts adjoining densely populated Chinese territory. We are of opinion that the policing in North Szechuen Road Extension district is insufficient as compared with other districts.

The petition appears, in the main, reasonable and will no doubt be sympathetically regarded by the Council, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

COTTON MILLS OF JAPAN.

REMARKABLE GROWTH IN TEN YEARS.

The spinning mill industry is the most prominent of the industries of Japan. The number of spinning mill companies is now 36 with a total capital invested of over ¥86,000,000. The number of spindles at work, according to the investigation made at the middle of June, was 2,763,000.

The workmen employed in the mills number 22,500 males and 99,700 females, a total of 122,200. The output of yarns averages 190,000 bales a month.

Compared with conditions in 1916, ten years ago, there has been striking progress made, as may be seen from the following table taken from the *Japan Advertiser*:

	First half of 1906.	First half of 1916.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Number of companies	48	36
Paid-up capital	¥30,832,258	¥86,011,877
Number of spindles	1,453,497	2,763,000
Number of workmen and workwomen	73,881	122,350

Monthly output

It will be observed that the number of spindles and the output have been doubled in ten years. The number of labourers has not made a corresponding increase, and this shows the increasing efficiency of the labour. The striking feature is that the number of companies has decreased from 48 to 36 and this shows the tendency toward amalgamation.

One thing which cannot be overlooked is that there is a strong tendency toward the increase of spindles and capital by various mills, and it is expected that at the end of this year there will be a further remarkable increase in these respects. It is planned that the number of spindles shall reach 3,000,000 by the end of the year, but since the importation of machinery is now difficult, it will probably be a year before these plans can be completed.

From a world viewpoint, Japan's spinning mill industry is still insignificant. The number of spindles at work last year was 128,917,968, and Japan's share was only a little over two per cent. Compared with the figures for England, which are about 57,000,000 spindles, Japan uses only about five per cent. as many. All mill men are agreed that Japan has to sell more to China and other countries in the South.

The following is the list of exports of cotton yarn in the first half of this year to various destinations compared with those in the first half

	First half of 1906.	First half of 1916.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
China	2,517,000	5,983,000
Kwantung leased territory		144,000
Chosen	295,000	198,000
Hongkong	132,000	461,000
India	10,000	214,000
Philippines	118,000	33,000
Others	2,000	22,000

Total

The exports to China have been more than doubled in ten years, the exports to Hongkong have become five times as large and to India twenty times as large as ten years ago.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

ALLEGED CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.

A sensation was caused in Peking at the end of June of the Bank of China by the arrest of three men who were noticed by the police guard loitering about in front of the bank premises. On being arrested and searched they were found to be in possession of pistols—a fact which they explained by a statement that they were engaged to protest Mr. Hsu Un-yuen, the new Governor of the Bank. On inquiry this statement was found to be correct.

Some time ago (says the *Peking Gazette*) a certain official of the Bank, who is said to be responsible for the alleged attacks directed against the Governor for personal reasons, threatened to take the life of Mr. Hsu Un-yuen if he refused to vacate his post. This led the Governor to inform the Gendarmerie of the threat, and as a result several soldiers were told off to act as the Governor's personal guard. Three of the guard followed the Governor into the office on Tuesday in consequence of renewed threats against him.

Mr. Hsu's enemies were on the look out for an excuse to create a scene and they immediately made a row. They had the soldiers arrested on the spot and handed over to the police after searching their persons and finding the pistols. Some of the officials of the Bank suggested that Mr. Hsu brought in the soldiers to frighten the Bank staff, but this is obviously absurd. It is high time, however, for the Government to assert its authority and deal drastically with the group of men who persist in opposing the new Governor because they fear that he is going to reorganise the Bank. The question touches the root of all administration. Unless insubordination is put down with a strong hand, there is an end to all Government.

The resumption of specie payment by the Tientsin branch of the Bank of China has met with unexpected and unqualified success. The comparatively small demand for silver during the first three days entirely dropped on the 4th and 5th days. The credit of the Tientsin branch is so thoroughly re-established that its notes are now accepted everywhere as legal tender at face value. A curious reaction is that the value of the notes of the Bank of Communications has also increased from 85 to 99.5 per cent.

The Russians on arriving at Dubno found that the Austrians had been running a casino in a deserted monastery. On the after were empty champagne and liqueur bottles, cigar and cigarette ends and playing cards. The security had been used as a sleeping-room by the attendants. The *Bourse Gazette* states that an Italian military attaché has made a record of the desecration.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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WORM TABLETS

A purely vegetable preparation
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or blood worms. Perfectly safe, and especially adapted for children.
"To be taken of all Druggists"
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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhua capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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CURES DISCHARGES, NEURALGIA, WITHOUT INJECTION.
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SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 6d. PER BOTTLE.
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BRINGS SWEET SLEEPER TO NERVE-WRACKED PEOPLE.

That old devil, Insomnia, is the greatest blocking agent on earth. The result of his never-ending labour is so great that it required thousands of sanatoriums and hundreds of insane asylums to take care of his bookings. The overwork he sends to prisons, workhouses, and graveyards.

Insomnia is a grave disease; it means that the great nerve system and the real life of the body is impaired and the diseases should be healed promptly by proper treatment.

Your nervous energy is like a bank account. If you use it up faster than you add to it you overdraw your account. Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of ambition caused by overwork, worry, over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or from excess of any kind, go to your chemist and get a bottle of Sargol Tablets and take two after each meal and two just before retiring at night. Good-bye to despondency, "hump," and "blues."

You will eat well, sleep well, and feel splendid all the time. Sargol will enable you to draw every atom of strength, blood, and nourishment from the food you eat. It excels all "Nerve Foods," tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives are permanent and lasting.

LIFE IN A MINE-SWEEPER.

THE NEW "FISHING."
BRITISH SEAMEN'S QUIET COURAGE.

[BY GORDON BRUCE.]

Duty, courage, and efficiency—these three words are the summary of my recent trip in the North Sea aboard a British mine-sweeper. It is hazardous work this sweeping the sea for enemy mines, laid under cover of darkness by the small boats of the Germans.

Mysterious boats go out from certain naval stations with the regularity of clockwork, to return and make a casual report of so many German mines destroyed. Sometimes they do not return. Then there is mourning in certain English households—mourning softened by the knowledge that the husband or brother or son went to his death with the traditional bravery of British seamen—that he died in the service of his King.

On my arrival at the naval station I was received cordially by the commodore in command. At mess that night there were a number of visiting officers from various branches of the service. And during the evening I got some fresh ideas of what the British Navy stands for. These men told of the most thrilling experiences in the most casual manner. And each one seemed to consider the other fellow's job most dangerous.

Those mine-sweeping chaps are welcome to their little berth, said a coast defence officer. "Fancy prowling about the sea looking for a mine to blow you up."

Well, I'd rather fish for mines than lie in my bed waiting for a Zep, to drop a bomb on me," replied the chief mine-sweeping officer of the station. And so on.

They told me much about mine sweeping. They explained the method by which the sea is kept clear. They drew diagrams to illustrate the mechanism of mines, paying due tribute to the ingenuity of the enemy. I was amazed at the detailed knowledge which they had of German activities. They told me when and where the deadly explosives would be placed, and certain prophecies made at that table turned out later to be correct. But what impressed me was the bravery and optimism of the men. Fear is not in their vocabulary; yet there were present four officers whose ships had been sunk under them. It was all in the day's work. It was while sitting there that I first realized that Britain is keeping the seas clear not only for her own commerce, but the commerce of the world.

Of course there is nothing else for us to do," an officer told me. "But it has turned out to be a big contract since the Germans elected to sow mines in the open sea. Shows how much they care for neutral shipping, doesn't it?"

SISTER BOATS AT WORK.
It was somewhat startling to learn how many hundreds of boats and thousands of men are engaged continuously in harvesting these murderous sea-bombs. "Fishing," they call it. So next morning I went "fishing."

It was a hopeful start, because, as we put out from the quay in the dim light of early morning, the captain of the sweeper promised faithfully to take me where the "fishing" was good—where he was certain the Germans had laid mines. Another boat, a sister to ours, left her berth at the same time. She was our other half—for British mine-sweeping operations require two boats, while the Germans employ but one. The naval men say that the latter system is far less effective and more expensive in the long run.

For many hours the boats travelled along side by side. I stood on the bridge with the captain, who seemed always there. He was a young man, small of figure, but his alert, weather-worn face showed the stuff he was made from. He was modest and while he talked freely of the experiences he had encountered during the last 18 months, always the credit went to somebody else, and never was there any mention of peril. He preferred to talk of his wife and two little girls down in Surrey.

A deck hand came up the ladder and handed up two pneumatic lifebells. The captain silently passed one to me. After we had fastened them securely he glanced at the chart and compass. Then he gave a command, and a signal was flashed to the other boat. Thus the first preparations were made for our "fishing." The other boat nosed easily alongside. There was a clanking of machinery, and she made off again, carrying one end of a heavy steel cable. Several hundred yards away she resumed her course, while the cable sagged far down beneath the surface of the water. That was all—we were sweeping.

"Now, then," said the skipper, "we are on the job." The Germans sneak out every night and sprinkle mines here, here, and here—indicating the locations on the chart. "They adjust the mooring cables so that the mines will be just under water at low tide, and a ship cannot possibly have any warning. Devilish thing, isn't it?"

THE FIRST CATCH.
So we ploughed along—very slowly—keeping abreast of the other vessel, and with nothing to show that we were connected except a few feet of cable, where it ran down the side into the apparatus which keeps it below the surface. It was quite monotonous and a bit dreary—this crawling along over the North Sea with nothing happening. And that is what we did most of the time I was aboard that vessel. Shooting at ducks and bits of driftwood with a Winchester rifle was the most pleasing diversion.

It was late in the afternoon when we made our first catch. A sudden tightening of the cable made it clear that we had hit an obstruction. There was just a slight tremor all through the boat. Everybody stopped to the rail and gazed intently into the water. "That'll be one," said the commander, as the cable relaxed. Sure enough, it was "one." The Boche mine broke the surface of the water and floated free, her mooring of one-inch steel cut off as cleanly as if with a mighty pair of shears. As it rolled (Continued on next Column.)

CAMP "BLACK HAND."

BLACKMAILING GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.
ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

Enemy prisoners in Australia have been concentrated by the Commonwealth Government into one large camp at Liverpool, New South Wales. There are now interned close upon 3,000 Austrians and Germans, including persons drawn from every class of society and representing every shade of religious opinion and culture.

The Austrians lose no opportunity of expressing their hatred for their Allies, the Germans (says the Melbourne correspondent of a London contemporary) and so frequent and so desperate are the hatreds and rivalries amongst the Germans that a large force has to be kept to maintain order and prevent escapes. Within the last two or three months the censorship has been relaxed to an extent which has enabled the Australian public to know of the existence of a villainous gang of blackmailing Germans, veritable "Black Hand"—which for some time battered upon the wealthier Germans in the camp.

Revelations at inquests held upon Germans who have been shot for attempting to escape or for murderous brutalities to fellow-prisoners, have thrown a lurid light upon some of the lowest types amongst the Germans. The most fiendish cruelties in the way of persecution have been practised by this "Black Hand" upon some of its hapless victims. But now the gang has been broken up and its members so separated that concerted action is, to say the least, unlikely during the remainder of the war.

If anything, the past treatment of the Germans by the Government has erred on the side of leniency, at any rate down to the discovery of the "Black Hand" plot and its attendant murderous cruelties upon Germans who took an honest view of their obligations while within the camp.

To-day the regulations controlling the prisoners' movements are stricter, but even now, as far as practical, the Germans are allowed to manage their own affairs in the camp, and within its limits they have a fair amount of liberty.

Speaking at a women's meeting in London the Bishop of London, a taxi-driver who had been in the Army remarked to him, "What astonishes me is them knuts." They used to be so tired that I had to drive 'em across from one side of the road to the other. But I have seen 'em now under fire, and they share with you the last cigarette and sandwich they have got."

lazily in the swell it reminded me of a great black turtle with spikes on its back. "Now," said the captain, "is where our fun comes in." The boat manoeuvred until the mine lay about 50 yards astern of the rail. Four of the men lined up at the rail. As many Winchester rifles spoke. Then the men bent eager faces forward to see what would be the effect of the volley. Luck was with them that time. The steel bullets had punctured the air chamber of the mine, and slowly—almost reluctantly, it seemed—the ugly thing sank from sight.

The young commander smiled as he directed the renewal of operations. "There goes 200lb. of good German T.N.T.," he chuckled. Then he told me an astounding fact. Under The Hague regulations, to which Germany was a subscriber, he explained, all mines are fitted with a device which renders them harmless when they have broken from their mooring cables. This is so that innocent or neutral vessels may find some degree of safety on the high seas away from the "war zone." But, he said, while the German mines right enough, somehow it fails to work. It was very technical, his conversation on this point, and not easy to grasp in detail. But I gathered enough to know that springs and valves may be so tampered with that the mine is quite as deadly when floating free as when properly moored.

EXPLODING A MINE.
I found out about it soon enough, for next morning we caught another one. As the shout from the look-out announced that the mine had come to the surface the commander sent below for two rifles. When they had been brought he produced several boxes of cartridges containing leaden bullets. "It may take some time," he said, "but we will try to penetrate the steel walls of the air chamber; and after a bit we may hit one of the horns." It did take some time—30 minutes, to be exact. For at 80 yards those five tiny horns, plungers or triggers, as they are variously called, do not present much of a target. But at last a chance shot from one of our rifles found one of them.

There was an explosion that made our teeth rattle, while a huge volume of black smoke belched upward into the still air. And a shining column of water shot straight up through the black cloud to a height of 50 or 60 ft. It was a remarkable sight. About the ominous smoke-cloud the column of water glistened in the morning sun. Below it was dull and grey. And both parts of this perpendicular jet were visible at one time—just for a fleeting second. Then the water poured back through the smoke, and the grim cloud drifted off over the waste of the North Sea. And we went on sweeping.

I looked at those men who go out day after day; who wear their lifebells continuously; who take their tea on the decks while they peer over the rims of their cups for the death that lurks in those sombre waters. I thought how fine was their devotion to their duty; how great a part they are playing in the war—out there alone, where their deeds are attended with no sounding of trumpets, where they give to their work the same quality of bravery as is required of the man in the trenches. And as I glanced at the inscription over the cabin, which read, "England expects every man to do his duty," I knew that England would not be disappointed.—New York Tribune.

WITH GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

FIRST STORY OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

From Stanley Washburn *The Times* special correspondent at Russian Headquarters:—
June 22nd.

The story of the fighting on the Kovol front is a narrative of a historic advance which at the point of the bayonet steadily forced back through barrier after barrier the stubborn resistance of the Austrians, intermingled with occasional German units, until at one point the advance measured 48 miles.

After 10 days the rapidly-increasing enemy formations compelled the Russians to slow down, and finally brought them to a position where they were obliged to suspend their forward movement and defend themselves against the attacks of superior numbers of the enemy coming from other theatres of operations.

RUSSIANS' FIERCEST FIGHT.

After two days spent on the front I can state without any reservation that in the fiercest and most courageous fight of the entire war, hanging on to their hardly won positions and often facing troops concentrated on the strategic points of the line outnumbering them sometimes by three to one.

I spent Thursday at an advanced position on the Sty, where the Russian troops earlier forced a crossing of the river, facing a terrific fire, and turning the enemy out of his positions at the point of the bayonet. In hurriedly dug positions offering the most meagre kind of shelter the Russians on Thursday morning drove back four consecutive Austrian counter-attacks. Each left the field thickly studded with Austrian dead, besides hundreds of their wounded who had been left.

From an observation point in the village I studied the ground of the day's fighting, and though familiar with Russian courage and tenacity I found it difficult to realize that human beings had been able to carry the positions which the Russians carried here.

I was obliged to curtail my study of the enemy's lines and of the position on account of the extremely heavy artillery fire, the shells endeavouring to locate our observation point, which was evidently approximately known. At any rate, two shells bursting over us and one narrowly missing our waiting carriage, besides three others falling in the mud almost at our feet, prompted our withdrawal. Fortunately the last three had fallen in the mud and did not explode.

Along this front the Russians are holding against heavy odds, but they are certainly inflicting greater losses than they are receiving.

AN EXCELLENT SITUATION.

Friday I spent at the Corps and Divisional Headquarters west of the Kovol road. The forward units of this corps represent the maximum point of our advance, and the Russians' most vital menace to the enemy, as is obvious from the numbers of Germans who are attacking here in dense masses, without so far seriously impairing the Russian resistance.

The situation is excellent now; but with the German system of railways behind their lines it is clear that the issue depends on the extent to which the Germans are able to drain other fronts and to keep sending fresh troops for concentration at this point.

In the West it should never be forgotten that the Russians are holding lines nearly 1,000 miles long, and that it is always impossible for the Russians to effect concentrations at the same speed as the Germans.

After spending three days on this front, motoring hundreds of versts, and inspecting the positions taken by the Russians, their achievement becomes increasingly impressive. The first line taken which I have inspected represents the latest practice in field-work, in many ways comparing favourably with the lines which I saw on the French front. The front line is protected by five or six series of barbed wire, with heavy front-line trenches, studded with redoubts, machine-gun positions, and underground shelters 20 ft. deep, while the reserve positions extend in many places from half a mile to a mile in series after series behind the first line, studded with communication trenches, shelters, and bomb-proofs.

It must not be thought that the Austrians offered only a feeble resistance. I was informed, the Russians in a few weeks of front buried 4,000 Austrian dead on the first line alone. This indicates the nature and tenacity of the enemy resistance. I am also told that far fewer Slavs and Poles have been found among the Austrians here than in any other big action. It is believed that most of these have been sent to the Italian front on account of their tendency to surrender to the Russians.

THE RUSSIANS' GUNS.

Another interesting point about their advance is the fact that the Russians practically in no place used guns exceeding — and that the preliminary artillery fire in no place lasted above 30 hours, and in many places not more than 12 hours.

Last summer's experience is not forgotten by the Russians and there has probably been the most economic use of ammunition on any of the fronts in this war commensurate with the results during these advances. Rarely was a hurricane fire directed on any positions preceding an assault, but the artillery checked each shell and its target, which was rendered possible by the nearness of our front lines.

In this way avenues were cut through the barbed wire at frequent intervals along the line through which the attacks were pressed home, and the flanking trenches and the labyrinths were taken in (Continued on next Column.)

BRITISH PRISONERS IN POLAND.

"UNDERGOING CONSIDERABLE HARSHSHIP."

In the House of Lords recently Lord Grenfell remarked, that the transfer of German prisoners to France and their employment in that country was certain to lead to retaliation. It had been followed by the transfer by the German Government of 2,000 British prisoners to Russian Poland, where food was scarcer than in Germany, and the men were suffering brutal treatment at the hands of the Germans. The White Paper which had been issued gave no information as to the locality of the prisoners, but most of the letters from those unfortunate men came from Libau—which had been named by Lord Grenfell—describing their conditions, which they were told, were caused by the brutal treatment of the German prisoners who had been transferred to France. In one such letter a British soldier said they were working on a railway, and added:—"We get up at 4 a.m. and return from work at 6.30 p.m. We are living on practically nothing, with two thin blankets and no bed, and I can assure you it is perfect hell." Various regimental societies, the Red Cross Society, and other organizations were anxious to know whether the Government had information as to the localities to which the prisoners had been sent, whether any report concerning the inspection of the prisoners had been received from the American Embassy, and whether parcels, upon which they were almost entirely dependent, could be sent with a reasonable chance of being received.

Lord Newton replied that the Government had received information from private sources that the men had been sent to Windau and Libau. No report had been received from the American Embassy, because hitherto its officials had not been permitted to visit the prisoners in these places. The foreign Office had received a number of communications similar in character to that read by the noble and gallant lord. He was sorry to say there was reason to fear that the prisoners were undergoing considerable hardships, although it was fair to say that he had seen a letter from a prisoner in one of the two ports speaking favourably of the conditions and saying that their treatment by the German officers was kind. The German prisoners in France were sent there some months ago at the instance of the late Secretary for War, who was actuated presumably by the extreme reluctance prevailing in this country in regard to the employment of those men either by public bodies or by individuals. That clearly did not form any excuse for retaliation, because the German prisoners in France had been treated in an extremely kind manner, and as far as he knew had made no complaint. They had been visited by officials of the American Embassy in France, and in view of that fact the Government, two days ago, again requested the American Ambassador in Berlin to press for permission for a member of his staff to visit the British prisoners in a Russian territory. Nearly all the parcels sent from this country to British prisoners in Germany reached their destination.

ALLIES' TRADE POLICY.
Deep satisfaction is widely expressed in Australia with the decisions of the Paris Conference and the determination evinced by the Allies to shatter Germany's economic domination, though difficulties are anticipated in making effective permanent post-war measures.
Mr. Cook, leader of the Liberal Party, commenting on the Paris Resolutions, expressed his admiration at the tremendous growth of international spirit. It was dazzling to think that 700,000,000 people were to join a league for mutual protection and mutual development, but to give effect to the Resolutions would be a titanic task. To do this it was needful to develop our military power and to consolidate the Empire, for it was hard to believe that the Central Powers would take their medicine kindly.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, a fog, a gloomy, a hail, a lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a equal, a rain, snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew (wat).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th August, 1916

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H. Time	H. Height	L. Time	L. Height
Fri.	4	10 16	4 3	5 48	2 3
Satur.	5	11 11	5 8	6 47	2 3
Sun.	6	12 4	5 1	7 41	2 3
Mon.	7	1 25	5 5	8 34	2 3
Tues.	8	3 11	6 3	9 27	2 3
Wed.	9	4 35	7 1	10 20	2 3
Thurs.	10	5 40	7 7	11 13	2 3

TO END SCIATICA

seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true, TOO.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

soothes the stinging, biting nerves. Brings instant relief to pain and continues to bring permanent relief. Take a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more.

Many thousands of sufferers have already blazed the path in using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will do the work.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.52.—Pressure, has decreased slightly over Formosa and the Loochoo. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since 1st January, 63.74 inches, against an average of 53.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (S.W. winds, moderate; generally fair, some rain.)

Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook (No. 1.)

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan (No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3RD AUGUST, A.M.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer at Sea Level.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vladivostok... 6a. 29.97

Nemuro... 6a. 29.97

Hakodate... 6a. 29.97

Tokio... 6a. 29.97

Kobe... 6a. 29.97

Nagasaki... 6a. 29.97

Kagoshima... 6a. 29.97

Oshima... 6a. 29.97

Aomori... 6a. 29.97

Yokohama... 6a. 29.97

Manila... 6a. 29.97

Cebu... 6a. 29.97

Shanghai... 6a. 29.97

Hankow... 6a. 29.97

Amoy... 6a. 29.97

Swatow... 6a. 29.97

Tientsin... 6a. 29.97

Peking... 6a. 29.97

Harbin... 6a. 29.97

Urumchi... 6a. 29.97

Kashgar... 6a. 29.97

Lahore... 6a. 29.97

Calcutta... 6a. 29.97

Rangoon... 6a. 29.97

Batavia... 6a. 29.97

Sourabaya... 6a. 29.97

Manila... 6a. 29.97

Cebu... 6a. 29.97

Shanghai... 6a. 29.97

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Cebu... 6a. 29.97

Shanghai... 6a. 29.97

Hankow... 6a. 29.97

Amoy... 6a. 29.97

Swatow... 6a. 29.97

Tientsin... 6a. 29.97

A VISION OF FRANCE.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLIC.

[BY A. G. GARDINER.]

A very brilliant young Englishman, one of the bright, particular stars of the intellectual Socialist movement, who joined the ranks at the outbreak of the war and has throughout refused a commission on the ground that the non-commissioned officer is the most valuable person in the Army, said recently that he had made up his mind to live in France after the war. The reason he gave was simple and acid. "In this war," he said, "France has discovered her soul. We have discovered that we haven't got a soul. I think he did his country an injustice. He did not allow for our insularity, for the effect of our thousand years' immunity from invasion, for the suddenness of the shock, and for the blurring of the issue, not only by the fact of the security of the sea but by the internal confusion and conflict to which that security gave life.

FRANCE IN 1870.

But no one can see much of France without endorsing his verdict on that country. Among all the miscalculations of the Germans there has been none more fatal than their reading of France. They believed the French would go down before them like a house of cards. That reading was based on the experience of the war of 1870, when France danced out gallily to the cry of a *Berlin*, and in a few short weeks saw her armies shattered by a series of defeats hardly paralleled in history. Even in the midst of that frightful overthrow, the spirit of Paris was true to its tradition. It plunged into a revolution and swept away the shoddy Imperialism of Napoleon the Little; but even in that time it mingled a wild and irresponsible gaiety with its panics and despairs.

AND TO DAY.

There is nothing of this tragic levity visible in the France of to-day. It is the immense seriousness of its spirit that impresses one—that and the astonishing absorption in one idea. It is like a people that knows that it is making its last stand on earth, that if it goes down now it goes down finally, never to rise again. The immensity of that distraction explains the difference between France and England. In the presence of this overshadowing menace all the ordinary issues and controversies of life shrink to nothing. If France dies, then nothing matters. That is the thought that fuses the nation with a single purpose and a passion of sacrifice that seem to reveal it as something new and strange. It is not new and strange. It is the old France of the Revolution, blazing out with a purer fire and the same devotion to the great humane ideas of which it has always been the chivalrous torch-bearer.

What strikes one is the palminess and practical genius that are mixed with this intensity. We are accustomed to regard the French as excitable and emotional, impatient of government, disruptive and volcanic. What we have not sufficiently recognised is that passion of patriotism which is their central motive and which in the time of peril resolves all these discords into one harmony, and that clearness of vision which makes them the most realistic people in Europe. It is these qualities that are dominant to-day.

PARIS IN WAR-TIME.

They are visible even in the external life alike of Paris and of the country-side. The note everywhere is a certain quietude and restraint, as of a people masters of themselves but absorbed in one tyrannic preoccupation. To the casual eye Paris to-day is little different from the Paris of yesterday. There are crowds in the sunlit streets, the cafes are thronged at mid day, and in the evening the children play in the Champs Elysees while their nurses or their parents sit on the seats in the shade of the trees. You cannot fail to mark the absence of young men in civilian garb, the large proportion of women in black, and the abundance of travel-stained soldiers in the mud-stained helmets and long coats. The note in dress, too, is singularly sober. There is far less finery to-day in Paris, the home of fashions, than in London, and evening dress is no longer good form either in private or in public. But superficially the changes are small, and at night the city is certainly much better lighted than London.

A more intimate acquaintance, however, will discover beneath this surface calm a feverish concentration of energy, as remote from the traditional Paris as anything that can be imagined. It is working at white heat, with an economy of effort, an absence of friction and a common purpose that offer a startling comment on the French character. The logical genius of the people has in this emergency been a factor of extraordinary influence. It gives all their methods a certain lucidity and directness that are intellectually satisfying and practically triumphant. We have not been accustomed to regard the French as an organising people, but the organisation of France to-day is a miracle of efficiency and simplicity. It is that simplicity which strikes one as so strange. It is as though the vision is swift and sure, and the path to accomplishment straight and unimpeded.

It is this practical genius that is largely the secret of the astonishing productivity of France, in the face of enormous handicaps—its coal and its iron in the hands of the enemy, and its raw material having to be brought overseas, chiefly from England.

But that genius alone would be valueless if it had not behind it the driving power of a people of one heart and one mind, at peace with itself, prodigal of sacrifice, purged of the mutual suspicions and distrusts of normal times. The work of the French women will make one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of that national uprising which renders the example of France so thrilling a theme in these days.—*Daily News*.

GERMANS IN S.W. AFRICA.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATOR'S EVIDENCE.

"Experiences in German South-West Africa" was the title of a lecture delivered at a dinner of the African Society at the Hotel Cecil, London, by Lieut.-Col. S. M. Pritchard, who was the first British Administrator in the newly-commissioned territory. Mr. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa, presided.

Colonel Pritchard said inquiries he had made confirmed the reports of the barbarous treatment of the natives (including women and children) captured during the Herero Rebellion. It had been estimated that the population had been reduced by between 30,000 and 40,000 as the result of casualties during the rebellion and of these atrocities. Serious assaults on native men and women were the most trivial offence the employer would send the offender either to the Native Commissioner or to the nearest police post to receive 25 lashes. He had found many cases of natives who had been employed with their families for numbers of years (in one case for actually 11 years) without receiving any wages. The behaviour of the natives since the advent of British administration had been good. They had been warned that the war was a white man's war, that they could take no share in it, and should always treat the white man, whether a German or not, with absolute respect. Protection might be had from the Native Commissioners. No breach of these instructions on the part of a native was reported to him during his tenure of office in South-West Africa. He could not say the same for the behaviour towards the natives of the German population.

Several cases of serious assaults and the shooting of natives were brought to his notice, and investigated before being handed over for action by the police.

Five prominent German farmers who were found guilty of shooting natives were sentenced by a special Court last October to periods of imprisonment ranging from two to five years. Such sentences created consternation among the German community; their effect, however, had been salutary.

EXPEDITIONS TO OVAMBOLAND.

Colonel Pritchard described his expeditions to the little-known country of Ovamboland, immediately south of the northern boundary of South-West Africa. This area had never been penetrated by the Germans, who dared not enter it, fearing the hostility of the natives. He proceeded into the country accompanied only by three officers. The difficulties of travel by motor-car were enormous, but were successfully got over. The Ovambos displayed the most friendly attitude, and when the party reached Ondonga, the residence of the chief, Martin, the latter took no pains to hide his intense dislike of the Germans and cordially welcomed the party.

While the party was at Ondonga, news arrived of serious fighting between the Ovambos and the Portuguese. After hostilities had ceased Colonel Pritchard visited the headquarters of the Portuguese Expeditionary Force, where he was received with the utmost cordiality, and a very useful provincial agreement was entered into between him and the Portuguese Commandant with regard to the boundary line, which had long been in dispute. On his return to Windhoek Colonel Pritchard conveyed to the Government the desire of the chiefs that government should be established in the country. His recommendations were accepted by the Government, and last November he led a second expedition to Ovamboland, taking with him the officers selected for the administration and also the first instalment of relief supplies, serious famine having arisen owing to drought and to the natives being cut off from outside help through the war.

"Any success attained by his expedition was largely a result of British prestige. Many years ago Englishmen had travelled through the country, and invariably appeared to have treated the natives with fairness and justice. The word 'Englishman' might in fact be said to have been in the Ovambo vocabulary for some time past, its meaning being 'a white man' in the best sense of the expression.

ATTITUDE OF ROUMANIA.

RESULT OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

An illuminating analysis of the present situation in and the attitude of Roumania is given in a despatch from the Zurich correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*:

"It was to be expected," he writes, "that the results of the Russian offensive would have an influence on the warlike feeling of part of the Roumanian people. The facts speak for themselves. Under the leadership of Take Jonescu, the heads of the different Interventionist Groups were assembled at dinner to proclaim the unification of parties, and to arrange a uniform programme of action. All these leaders returned their various orders and decorations to the German and Austrian Governments, thereby openly taking the side of the *Entente*. In the last few weeks their organ has conducted a furious campaign against the German danger on the throne, and a still more furious one against the Government which has sold itself to Germany." It is especially significant that these polemics are carried on by academic civilians and other intellectuals of great influence.

"The attitude of the Roumanian Government towards this expression of feeling is very careful. It knows the movement has a strong interior force, and a still stronger influence on the opinion of the people generally. It is not to be denied that this feeling, which increases in strength every day, is due to the untiring work of Jonescu, and the Government press confines itself to advising him to be careful not to drive the agitation too far, and not to bring the Government into political differences with the Central Powers. But that is all, and it is foreseen that it will not be very long before Mr. Bratianu will indeed be placed before such difficulties."

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY.

WARFARE IN THE CARNIC ALPS.

[BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.]
(SECOND ARTICLE.)

My second day was devoted to a view of the Italian mountain warfare in the Carnic Alps. Besides the two great fronts, one of defence (Trentino) and one of offence (Isonzo) there are very many smaller valleys which have to be guarded.

The total frontier line is some hundreds of miles, and it has all to be held against raids, if not invasions. It is a most picturesque business. Far up in the Roccolana Valley I found the Alpine outposts, backed by artillery, which had been brought into the most wonderful positions. They have taken 8-inch guns where a tourist could hardly take his knapsack. Neither side can ever make serious progress, but there are continual duels, gun against gun, or Alpine against jagged house was the brigade headquarters, and here I was entertained to lunch. It was a scene that I shall remember. They drank to England. I raised my glass to Italia irredeemable—might it soon be redenta. They all sprang to their feet, and the circle of dark faces flashed into flame. They keep their souls and emotions, these people. I trust that ours may not become atrophied by self-suppression.

In some ways the Italians are in a difficult position. The war is making by their splendid king, a man of whom everyone speaks with extraordinary reverence and love—and by the people. The people, with the deep instinct of a very old civilisation, understand that the liberty of the world and their own national existence are really at stake.

DIVERGENT NATIONAL FORCES.

But there are several forces which divide the strength of the nation. There is the clerical, which represents the old Guelph, or German, spirit, looking upon Austria as the eldest daughter of the Church—a daughter who is little credit to her mother.

Then there is the old nobility. Finally, there are the commercial people who through the great banks or other similar agencies have got into the influence and employ of the Germans. When you consider all this you will appreciate how necessary it is that Britain should in every possible way, moral and material, sustain the national party. Should, by any odd chance, the others gain the upper hand, there might be a very sudden and sinister change in the international situation. Every man who says or writes a thing which may in any way alienate the Italians is really, whether he knows it or not, working for the King of Prussia.

These Italians are grand people, striving most efficiently for the common cause, with all the dreadful disabilities which an absence of coal and iron entails. It is for us to show that we appreciate it, justice, as well as policy, demands it. The last day spent upon the Italian front was the Trentino. From Verona a motor drive of about 25 miles takes one up the valley of the Adige, and past a place of evil augury for the Austrians—the field of Rivoli. As one passes up the valley one appreciates that on their left wing the Italians have position after position in the spurs of the mountains before they could be driven into the plain. If the Austrians could reach the plain it would be to their own ruin, for the Italians have large reserves. There is no need for any anxiety about the Trentino.

I had heard that the Italians were a nervous people. It does not apply to this part of Italy. As I approached the danger spot I saw rows of large fat gentlemen with long thin black cigars leaning against walls in the sunshine. The general atmosphere would have steadied an epileptic. Italy is perfectly sure of herself in this quarter. Finally, after a long drive of winding gradients, always beside the Adige, we reached Ala, where we interviewed the commander of the sector, a man who gave a splendid work during the recent fighting.

"By all means you can see my front. But no motor car, please. It draws fire, and others may be hit beside you." We proceeded on foot therefore along a valley which branched at the end into two passes. In both very active fighting had been going on, and as we came up the guns were baying merrily, wailing up most extraordinary echoes in the hills. It was difficult to believe that it was not thunder.

ONE VOICE OF THE MOUNTAIN.

There was one terrible voice that broke out from time to time in the mountains—like the angry voice of the Holy Roman Empire. When it came all other sounds died down into nothing. It was as if I was told the master gun, the cast-iron giant, was about to bludgeon the pride of Siegen and Namur. The Austrians have brought one or more from Innsbruck.

Italians assure me, however, as we have ourselves discovered, that in trench work beyond a certain point the size of the gun makes little matter.

We passed a burst dug-out by the roadside where a tragedy had occurred recently: eight medical officers were killed in it by a single shell. There was no particular danger in the valley, however, and the armed fire was all going across up to the fighting lines in the two passes above us. That to the right, the Valley of Buella, has seen some of the worst of the fighting. These two passes form the Italian left wing, which has held firm all through. So has the right wing. It is only the centre which has been pushed in by the concentrated fire.

When we arrived at the spot where the two valleys forked we were halted, and we were not permitted to advance to the advance trenches which lay upon the crests above us. There was about 1,000 yards between the advancing and the retreating. The Hungarians and of the Austrian Jaeger. Some of their proceedings disgust them, however, and especially the fact that they use Russian prisoners to dig trenches under fire. There is no doubt of this, as some of the men were recaptured, and were sent on to join their comrades in France. On

(Continued on next Column.)

WILLING TO DIE IF GERMANY WERE BEATEN.

THE MORAL OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARMY METHODS.

Writing from Russian Headquarters, Kovel front, on June 27th, Mr. Stanley Washburn says:—

While the battle is still fiercely raging along the whole front of this Army it is worth while to make a summary of the assets which Russia has at her disposal in this crisis and to mention the vast improvement which is apparent in her organization compared with that of 1914.

The first consideration is that the head of the Higher Command, General Alexieff, early in the Galician campaign clearly proved, as Chief of Staff to General Ivanoff, his extraordinary capacity to direct an advance. As commander on the Warsaw front he made it evident that he could, with an army short of all material things, hold until the last moment an enemy equipped with everything, and then escape the enemy's clutches. At Vilna he showed his technique by again eluding the enemy.

His great and proven capacity then has resulted in the absolute confidence of all groups in the symmetry of Russia's greater strategy, each commander willingly acting with the assurance that there will be no bungling higher up.

General Brusiloff, the commander of this group, similarly possesses the implicit confidence of his Army leaders, and both in regard to him and to General Alexieff the feeling prevails that, whatever the outcome of the present movement, it is impossible that it could have a disastrous result in the hands of leaders of such tried capacity.

General Kaledin, the commander of the Army on the Kovel front, is relatively a new figure in important operations. At the beginning of the war, as commander of a cavalry division, his universal competence in all operations committed to his care brought him rapid promotion, until now he is head of this huge Army. Meeting him frequently as a guest, I have come to feel great confidence in this resolute, quiet man, who is surrounded by a sober, serious staff, each officer picked for his past performance.

In view of the knowledge of these three dominant personalities involved in the strategy of this movement it is reasonable to believe that the Russians, whether they continue to advance, or hold their present positions, or withdraw, will play their cards in the best possible way.

I note an infinite improvement since last year in the Army. In the first place I see no troops without rifles, and there is no shortage of ammunition apparent. Then there is an extraordinary improvement in the organization of the transport. In spite of the large volume of troops on this front they are moving with less confusion than the transport of single corps entailed two years ago. The compact organization of munition columns and the absence of wasted time have speeded up communications fully 50 per cent., enabling three units to be moved as easily as one last year.

The transport has been further improved by the addition of motor vehicles. The staff organization is incomparably better than at the beginning of the war, and I have not seen a single staff on this front which is not entirely competent. The system of transporting the wounded has been well organized, and vast numbers are being cleared from the front stations without confusion of congestion.

Finally, the moral of the Army has reached an unexampled pitch. In the hospital which I inspected with the General many of the wounded, even those near death, called for news of the front, asking if the trenches were taken, and saying that they were willing to die if the Germans were only beaten. Such sentiments typify the extent to which this conflict is now rooted in the hearts of the Russian people.—*Times*.

the whole, however, it may be said that in the Austro-Italian war there is nothing which corresponds with the extreme bitterness of our western conflict.

Nothing could be more cool or methodical than the Italian arrangements on the Trentino front. There are no troops who would not have been forced back by the Austrian fire. It corresponded with the French experience at Verdun, or ours at the second battle of Ypres. It may well occur again if the Austrians get their guns forward.

But, at such a rate, it would take them a long time to make any real impression. One cannot look at the officers and men without seeing that their spirit and confidence are high. In answer to my inquiry they assure me that there is little difference between the troops of the northern provinces and those of the south. Even among the snows of the Alps they tell me that the Sicilians gave an excellent account of themselves.

That night found me back at Verona, and next morning I was on my way to Paris, where I hope to be privileged to have some experiences at the front of our splendid Allies.

I leave Italy with a deep feeling of gratitude for the kindness shown to me, and of admiration for the way in which they are playing their part in the world's fight for freedom.

They have every possible disadvantage, economic and political. But, in spite of it, they have done splendidly. Three thousand square kilometres of the enemy's country is already in their possession. They relieve to a very great extent the pressure upon the Russians, who, in spite of all their bravery, might have been overwhelmed last summer during the "dorchbruch," had it not been for the diversion of so many Austrian troops. The time has come now when Russia, by her advance on the Pripiet, is repaying her debt. But the debt is common to all the Allies. Let them bear it in mind. There has been mischief done by slighting criticism and by inconsiderate words. A warm sympathetic hand-trasp of congratulation is what Italy has deserved, and it is both justice and policy to give it.

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* TJITAROEM ...	SHANGHAI	20th Aug.	13rd Aug.	BATAVIA

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TYIKEMBRANG"	...	...	...	11th August.
S.S. "ABAKAN"	...	...	...	11th September.
S.S. "TJESONDARI"	...	...	...	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	...	...	...	11th November.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.

York Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, Lee House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive from Hongkong	Leave Hongkong for Australia
* TAIYUAN ...	...	7th Aug.
		12th August.

This Steamer are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. Telephone No. 36. AGENTS. 1963.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCK YARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement providing conditions for refitting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ribs, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE 6, 212

1963

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong - S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 18th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to-

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails,
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

22 to 25, 26, Canton.

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

PORT COURBET ... "KWEILIN" ... On 5th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 6th Aug. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 6th Aug. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO ... "CHINHUA" ... On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintaining a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1916. TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"BAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 2 P.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Parnmore	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 24th J

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Frid y		1916	1916
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORF	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
NORF	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NORF	FRIDAY, 4th August.
MALTA	MONDAY, 14th August.
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.

† Shanghai only.
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Book the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATES
AND DISPLACEMENT			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	18,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug. at Noon
	*HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	15,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,500	TUESDAY, 5th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinohe	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	19,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda	10,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug.
MOJI and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	5,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug. at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	5,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS
*WAKASA MARU
Capt. Iizawa 12,500
Sails from Kobe Middle August

† Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 295

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	WED., 16th Aug Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500 - 15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 - 14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.50 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai

* Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer ANYO MARU ... 19,500 - 15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building. [213]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	A. BEHC	On or about 11th Aug.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	POLYNESIEN	On or about 8th Aug.

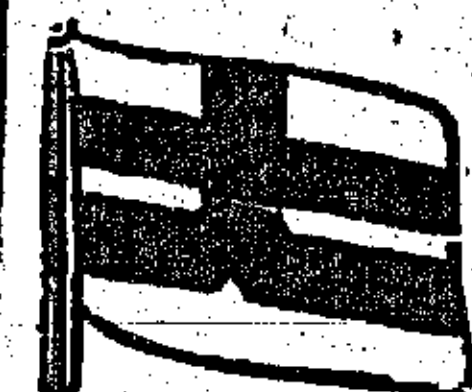
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

* "CANADA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 16th Aug., at 5 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fusano ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
* "BOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.
† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to-

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 27th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogs.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerator Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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